

***Evaluation Findings
for the
Oregon Coastal Management Program
From May 1999 to August 2003***

February 2004

Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management
National Ocean Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
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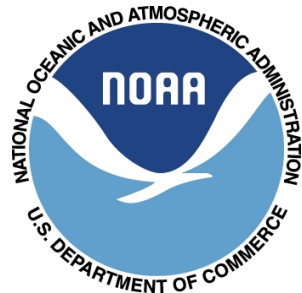


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I. INTRODUCTION

Section 312 of the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1972, as amended, requires NOAA's Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM) to conduct a continuing review of the performance of States and Territories with Federally approved Coastal Management Programs. This document sets forth the evaluation findings of the Director of OCRM with respect to the Oregon Coastal Management Program (OCMP) which is a program of the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) for the period from May 1999 through August 2003. This document includes an Executive Summary, Program Review Procedures, Program Description, Accomplishments, Review Findings and Recommendations, and a Conclusion.

The recommendations made by this evaluation appear in **bold** type and follow the section of the findings in which the facts relative to the recommendation are discussed. The recommendations may be of two types:

(1) **Necessary Actions** address programmatic requirements of the CZMA regulations and of the OCMP approved by NOAA, and must be carried out by the date(s) specified. There are no Necessary Actions in this document.

(2) **Program Suggestions** denote actions which OCRM believes would improve the management and operations of the Program, but which are not mandatory at this time. If no dates are indicated, the State is expected to have considered the Program Suggestions by the time of the next CZMA § 312 evaluation.

Failure to address Necessary Actions may result in a future finding of non-adherence and the invoking of interim sanctions, as specified in CZMA § 312(c). The findings contained within this document will be considered by NOAA in making future financial assistance award decisions relative to the Oregon Coastal Management Program.

II. PROGRAM REVIEW PROCEDURES

The Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM) evaluation staff began review of the OCMP in June 2003. The team leader worked with OCRM staff in the preparation for and conduct of this review. The CZMA §312 evaluation process involves four distinct phases:

- A. an initial document review and identification of specific issues;
- B. a site visit to Oregon including scheduled interviews and a public meeting;
- C. subsequent development of the draft findings; and,
- D. preparation of the final findings (this document) based, in part, on comments from the State regarding the content and timetables of necessary actions specified in the draft document

A. DOCUMENT REVIEW AND ISSUE DEVELOPMENT

This process included an analysis of the approved OCMP, previous and current award documents and performance reports, previous evaluation findings, correspondence relating to the OCMP, and other relevant information. Based on this review, and in conjunction with discussions with Coastal Program Division (CPD) staff, the evaluation team identified the following priority issues:

- The provision of technical and other assistance to local governments implementing and improving comprehensive plans, including the conduct of the periodic review and plan amendment processes;
- The effectiveness of DLCD in monitoring and enforcing the core authorities which form the legal basis of the OCMP;
- Implementation of Federal and State consistency authority;
- Effectiveness of cooperative efforts in the State and region in OCMP implementation, including involvement with the Tillamook National Estuary Program, the Columbia River Estuary Study Task Force, the South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve, and the Pacific Northwest Coastal Ecosystems Regional Study;
- Outreach and education efforts, as well as opportunities for public participation in the coastal management planning and decisionmaking process; and,

- Program accomplishments, including changes to the core statutory and regulatory provisions of the OCMP.

B. SITE VISIT TO OREGON

John H. McLeod, Senior Program and Policy Analyst, National Policy and Evaluation Division (NPED), Keelin Kuipers, NPED, Amy Carter, Program Specialist, CPD, Susan Snow-Cotter of the Massachusetts Coastal Zone Management Program, and Andrea Geiger of the Coastal States Organization, conducted a site visit August 4 through 8, 2003. The Evaluation Team met with representatives of State and local governments, Federal agencies, interest group representatives, and private citizens during the site visit.

A public meeting was held on Wednesday, August 6, 2003, at 7:00 pm, in the Cannon Beach City Hall Council Chambers, 163 E. Gower Street, Cannon Beach, Oregon. (**Appendix A** lists persons contacted in connection with the evaluation; **Appendix B** lists persons who attended the public meeting; **Appendix C** documents written comments received regarding Oregon's performance during the review period; **Appendix D** contains the response to the previous findings; and **Appendix E** contains a list of documents reviewed during the conduct of this evaluation.)

The OCMP staff were instrumental in setting up meetings and arranging transportation. Their support is gratefully acknowledged.

IV. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

During the period of time covered by this evaluation, May 1999 through August 2003, the Oregon Coastal Management Program has made many significant accomplishments. It was clear from comments received during the site visit that the OCMP staff maintains a positive rapport, retains the full support, provides much appreciated response to, and is fully supported by the coastal community at large. As a result, the following accomplishments may be cited.

A) GIS Technology Application.

Data base/information management work in the OCMP is primarily concerned with geographic information systems (GIS). The OCMP currently has three staff, including a NOAA Coastal Service Center Fellow, working on projects involving GIS. These include shore line vectorization, shore characterization with LIDAR, and the development of a database to support serving data over the internet. To support these efforts, the OCMP maintains an Arc/Info station and several ArcView systems. The program maintains two Arc/Info licenses. In addition, some desktop systems are configured so that the program and data may be used and shared readily in both the Portland and Salem offices, allowing for efficient use of program resources. Significant elements of this are discussed below.

Coastal Atlas

The Oregon Coastal Atlas Website [<http://www.coastalatlas.net>] is a depot for traditional and digital information which can be used to improve/streamline decision-making relating to the Oregon Coastal Zone. It is a coastal managers web site which provides background information for different coastal systems, access to interactive mapping, online geospatial analysis tools, and direct download access to an array of natural resource data sets relating to coastal zone management. The Coastal Atlas contains many GIS datasets which can be used to create interactive maps of coastal areas.

The very first tool in the Oregon Coastal Atlas is an interactive Maps tool. Features available under the "Map" section include some typical of many web-mapping applications, as well as some less common. Users can browse preformatted datasets in the form of raster backdrops with vector overlays for the entire Oregon coastal zone, including the territorial sea. In addition, archive datasets identified by a user's search may be interactively added to the base map to provide maps of personal interest. Users may dynamically switch between HTML and Java Applet-based interfaces, and once a custom map has been created, output to a PDF is possible. As users increase, uses of the Coastal Atlas will certainly expand to provide support to a growing number of applications such as land use decisions and permit review.

DLCD GIS

OCMP personnel took the lead in creating a strategic plan for GIS for DLCD. The intent of the plan is to make GIS an integral part of the DLCD budget and operations plans and actions. The overall intent is to foster wider use of GIS by program staff, encourage the sharing of knowledge and data with local partners, and help ensure the effective use of resources. The OCMP provides GIS training for coastal local government planners and encourages grant tasks that build or enhance GIS capacity (See E. Below).

DLCD Home Page

The DLCD home page and the OCMP home page were revised for better organization and graphic presentation. The new OCMP page contains information on the State's coastal management program and links to other sites related to the management of coastal resources such as the DEMIS project. The new page is better organized and has updated content and graphic presentation. A contractor was used to assemble the information and graphics.
<http://www.lcd.state.or.us/coast/index.html>

Dynamic Estuary Management Information System

The Dynamic Estuary Management Information System (DEMIS) is an ongoing project of the OCMP intended to provide a useful information depot for traditional digital information relating to estuaries in Oregon. The main goal of DEMIS is to aggregate and improve access to estuary related information in Oregon, in order to facilitate use of this information in resource management decisions, science and education. The Coos Estuary was the subject of the DEMIS Pilot Project, initiated in 1996. By fall of 2000, the DEMIS system included 5 Oregon estuaries (Nehalem, Siletz, Suislaw, Coos and Coquille) and inventories of potential estuarine wetland restoration sites for all five estuaries were complete.

B) Consistency.

During the review period, as lead agency for the OCMP, DLCD made deft use of its federal consistency authorities under § 307 of the CZMA. Issues surrounding the Columbia River and the Corps Channel Deepening Project dominated the agenda, but equally pressing issues were dealt with during the review period. The program has demonstrated a high level of diligence and creativity in its implementation of federal consistency as witnessed below.

Columbia River

After a time span which covered the past two review periods of the CZMA, DLCD found that the proposed deepening of the Columbia River channel could proceed in a manner consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the OCMP subject to certain limiting conditions.

Culminating the initial phase in the project, DLCD staff worked with the Corps, Port of Portland, Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), the Washington Department of Ecology, the Governor's Office, and other interested parties to carry out the regulatory reviews of the modified channel deepening project. Receiving a complete consistency determination from the Corps in November 2002, DLCD began the official state coastal zone management review at that time. The public was given a comment period of 45 days and two public meetings were held. In June 2003 concurrence, subject to specific conditions, was provided to the Corps.

The project, which required close coordination with Washington State's Coastal program, Federal agencies, regional agencies, local governments, and a number of interested parties and the public entails the deepening of the navigation channel of the River, a disposal plan for the dredged materials along with the next twenty years of channel maintenance, and ecosystem restoration projects. It is noteworthy that the time invested in this project by all relates to only one of the issues surrounding the use of the Columbia River. DLCD is also involved with the Corps, EPA and others regarding maintenance dredging at the mouth of the River, considerations related to ocean disposal and other options, and conversations with the Corps regarding the development of a regional sand management approach for the River.

Fiber Optic Cables

The State has put into place a predictable and viable process for the planning, permitting, construction, and ongoing maintenance of trans-Pacific fiber optic cables along the Oregon coast. While the processing of a permit could be considered routine, objections raised by commercial fishers indicated that they had been left out of the process and only got involved at a point where it was too late to deal with their issues. Of primary concern was the liability of the commercial fisher to damage done to cables from fishing gear and the resultant loss of that gear. This led to the development of the Oregon Fishermen's Underwater Cable Committee (OFUCC), an organization representing the commercial fishing industry which is financed by the permit applicants, who also agree to provide funds for the cost of lost or damaged fishing apparatus on or near cable sites. For their part the fishers agree to take specific actions when a site is impacted and to immediately report any impact. Both the commercial fishers and the cable companies have found this to be a mutually beneficial and effective as issues are dealt with early in the permitting and consistency review process.

Other Consistency Activities

In addition to the projects specifically cited above, DLCD has worked with other consistency issues during the review period. These include:

- *Coos Bay North Jetty Repairs.* DLCD worked with the Corps to address regulatory issues associated with needed repairs to the North Jetty. As a result of winter storms a significant breach in the jetty occurred necessitating emergency repair work with consistency review addressing finished and long-term work occurring at a later date.

- *Tillamook Flood Control.* A variety of flood control efforts in Tillamook County, involving the County and City Planning Offices and other State agencies are under review to deal with ecosystem restoration and flood control. Discussions with the Corps regarding a feasibility study to identify and evaluate flood damage reduction and ecosystem restoration in the Tillamook Bay watershed have taken place.
- *Coordination with the Bureau of Land Management.* DLCD has recently coordinated with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on two major projects: the removal of the New Carissa stern from the ocean shoal of the North Spit, Coos Bay; and, construction of a natural gas pipeline from the Willamette Valley to Coos County through Federal and private lands.
- *Coordination with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.* The coastal program facilitated two government-to-government meetings between the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the Coquille Tribe, the Water Resources Department, and ODFW to deal with unresolved fish passage and water rights issues associated with the Coquille Tribe's Fourth Creek and Tarheel Dam projects in the Coos Bay area.

C) Community Solutions Teams.

In an effort to have State agencies be more responsive to local needs the DLCD worked with the Office of the Governor to create regional Community Solutions Teams (CST) to respond directly to specific issues and needs within the counties, cities and towns. CST field teams work to coordinate State efforts to address issues and resolve problems associated with large scale or multi-faceted developmental projects. The field teams consist of agency representatives from the Department of Environmental Quality, the Department of Community and Economic Development, the Department of Transportation, Housing and Community Services, and the DLCD. Coastal field representatives ensure that the statewide planning goals and OCMF requirements are addressed during the planning and siting of projects reviewed by the CST field team and participate in regular monthly meetings.

Field representatives are involved in the Community Solutions Team Regional Partnership effort in Tillamook, Clatsop, Columbia and western Washington Counties to provide a broad based regional network approach to growth and development involving relevant stakeholders (state and local governments, ports, utilities, chambers of commerce, private sector, watershed councils, tribes, school districts and others).

D) Rocky Shore Interpretation Program.

In 1999, DLCD provided OCMP funds to Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to support three tide-pool volunteer programs, which not only provided awareness of the resource, but also provided for protection of the fragile habitats and the rocky shores. The projects included:

- Haystack Rock Awareness Program (HRAP) in Cannon Beach, in its 15th year on the beach. The program starts in April and early May as school groups begin to visit the coast and runs through the end of September. HRAP volunteers and staff interact with the area's visitors to the rocky coastal area;
- Three Arch Intertidal Program in Tillamook is located in a rocky intertidal area just inside the mouth of Tillamook Bay. Though not heavily used by the public, it is used extensively by groups from nearby summer camps and school groups. In its third year, the group participated in an intertidal ecology class at the local community college, was able to have interpreters in the field for four low-tide days, and published information on rocky intertidal areas which was distributed locally (it has been found difficult to recruit volunteers and thus maintain an entirely volunteer program); and,
- Coast to Crest Interpreters League in Coos Bay, which has focused on contacting and assisting school groups to visit Cape Arago and Sunset Bay State Parks because of the high potential for impacts from school groups. In addition to providing on-site interpretive services at South Cove, interpretive tours were scheduled for three groups of school children, interpretive displays were set up at a high school watershed conference, information was presented to a conference of marine educators held at the Oregon Institute of Marine Biology, and an information hand-out on tide-pool etiquette was produced.

In 1998 and 1999 the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD), through an interagency cooperative agreement with DLCD that provided CZM § 309 funds, employed ranger-interpreters for four heavily visited rocky shore sites on coastal State parks: Seal Rock, Neptune, Devil's Punchbowl and Cape Arago/Sunset Bay. The four summer rangers met visitors and conducted interpretive walks and learning sessions to stimulate visitor awareness and understanding of rocky shore resources. The Rocky Shores Final report was prepared to provide information based on the experience of the seasonal Rocky Shores park interpreter in the Nehalem Bay Management Unit during the summer of 2000 and help with the development of future interpretive programs within the Oregon State Parks. The program was such a success that the OPRD took over funding the program as a part of its ongoing program in 2001.

E) Training Activities.

The OCMP has made great strides to ensure that coastal local governments receive the training and resources they need to use tools such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to enhance their planning and permitting capabilities. The use of GIS by local coastal governments has grown considerably over the past few years. And, many local governments are choosing to install and use GIS, despite the extremely tight budget situation that they are facing. For example, in just two years Curry County has gone from not even having email to a fully operational GIS. This growth in GIS use has been due in great part to the support provided by the OCMP. During the review period, the OCMP has provided local governments with grant funds to purchase and install GIS and training opportunities to ensure that they can use them most effectively. The OCMP brought several local planners to the NOAA Coastal Services Center in the fall of 2002 for GIS training and is holding additional training sessions in Salem on ArcView 8X. Ongoing support from the OCMP is needed to ensure that local governments continue to have the capability to use GIS as a planning and permitting tool.

F) 306A Projects.

During the review period the OCMP reinstated its §306A grant program to coastal communities. Throughout the program's history, twenty-two Oregon communities have used §306A grant awards to complete a wide range of projects to provide public recreational access to coastal shorelines and beaches, redevelop deteriorating waterfronts, and preserve or restore coastal resources. The OCMP provides funds for small and large projects to eligible coastal counties, cities, ports, public schools, and state agencies.

In 2002, after several years in which the OCMP did not have a §306A grant program, the OCMP approved eight local projects to construct new public access facilities on historic urban waterfronts, improve existing waterfront access areas, expand public fishing access areas, and provide safe access to tidal pools and ocean bluffs. At the time of the evaluation, two of the 2002 projects had been completed and the OCMP was in the process of finalizing 2003 §306A project applications with local communities.

G) Grants Process.

Oregon has developed a comprehensive local grants process to support local coastal management activities. The process is well known by the local applicants and specific forms are provided for applicants to apply for grants. The process requires a declaration of application, project narrative, budget and local contribution (typically 1:1); application review and analysis; request for reimbursement; and, semi-annual reporting. A quarterly e-mail newsletter about the grants and information of relevance to grantees is also produced.

Planning assistance grants come in four categories and are usually awarded for one year beginning July 1. The categories include:

- *Coastal Planning Grants.* Many coastal communities rely on these grants to maintain core planning functions as part of Oregon's statewide planning program. Planning functions supported include staff to review development proposals, prepare plan changes, update ordinances, undertake studies, and other planning work. Funds are allocated by a formula developed with advice from cities and counties predicated on factors such as population, projected growth, shoreline length, and presence of special planning issues.
- *Priority Planning Project Grants.* These grants enable cities and counties to fund special planning projects to meet emerging needs or changed conditions beyond basic planning activities. Proposals must clearly describe the outcomes or products anticipated from the project. Tasks to plan or build capacity for economic development or that relate to economic readiness in some way, such as GIS and other technical or informational capacity building, are encouraged. Awards in this category are currently up to \$30,000 and are competitive to favor small grants projects.
- *Small-Scale Construction or Acquisition.* This funds projects under Section 306A of the CZMA; grants have been ranging from \$3,500 to \$50,000.
- *Stormwater and Coastal Non-Point Pollution Control.* Grant funds are available to support five kinds of projects: Special Area Planning where development will affect water quality and related resources; implementing ordinances to protect streamside riparian areas and wetlands; inventorying natural resources and updating base maps; controlling erosion or chemical pollution; and, managing stormwater through capital facilities, building practices, and other techniques.

Representative types of Coastal Non-Point Pollution Control projects funded include:

- buildable lands inventory and natural resources inventory in Astoria;
- Forest Management Plan in Bandon;
- an inventory of potential restoration projects on a portion of Ecola Creek, preliminary restoration plan for Little Pompey wetland, and a preliminary restoration plan for a portion of Les Shirley Park in Cannon Beach;
- a comprehensive county-wide zoning map in Clatsop County;
- a complete GIS assessment including an inventory of existing spatial data and scanning of inventory maps in Coos County;

- a comprehensive surface water master plan in Curry County;
- completion of a wellhead protection plan for present and future domestic water wells for Florence;
- an inventory of beaches and dunes for Gold Beach;
- drinking water protection strategic plans for Dunes City and the City of Port Orford; and,
- erosion hazard mapping for northern Lincoln County.

H) Coastal Hazards.

The OCMP's work on coastal hazards is providing leadership to many state coastal management programs. Over the past decade, the OCMP has considered this a high priority issue for their program and will continue to do so in the future. During the evaluation period, the OCMP has continued to exercise leadership, facilitate intergovernmental cooperation, and apply resources made available through the §309 grant program to strengthen its capabilities to improve hazards management. The roots of the OCMP's hazards work are in the Coastal Natural Hazards Policy Working Group, which conducted a broad review and analysis of coastal hazards management at the state and local levels. Some support for this group was provided through §309. This group used an "all hazards, all decisions" approach to analyze existing policy and policy implementation. In 1994, the group identified 23 coastal hazards issues and 79 recommendations for improved policies and practices in the areas of hazard assessment, land use, shore protection and emergency response. Since then, DLCD, the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI), Oregon State University and other agencies and organizations have worked to implement the recommendations of the working group. Some of the key accomplishments in advancing these recommendations during the review period are described below.

Littoral Cell Management Planning.

During the review period, the OCMP has continued to make advances in its Littoral Cell Management Planning (LCMP) process. The LCMP process includes several key components: an inventory characterizing conditions; identification of management strategies and implementing mechanisms; and monitoring and plan maintenance. Over the past few years, the OCMP has continued to make progress with several coastal local governments implementing the LCMP process. Accomplishments include:

- Completing a Littoral Cell Management Plan for the Netarts cell in Tillamook County
- Application and implementation of a LCMP pilot GIS and Chronic Coastal Natural Hazards Overlay Zone in Lincoln County jurisdictions
- Development of an ocean shore construction setback in Clatsop County

Coordination with DOGAMI.

The increased coordination and collaboration between DLCD and DOGAMI described during the last evaluation period has continued to grow over the past several years. Examples of this collaboration include the following:

- DLCD worked with OPRD and DOGAMI to obtain an Oregon Sea Grant Fellow to conduct a coastwide GIS inventory and report on shorefront protection structures. The inventory will be used to improve the monitoring of permit activities and their impact on sediment transport.
- DLCD is working with DOGAMI to develop a rapidly moving landslide module for the Oregon Coastal Atlas.

DOGAMI has recently established an office on the coast in Newport. The two staff members located in this office coordinate closely with both DLCD and OPRD. DLCD has supported the preparation of several technical reports by DOGAMI staff, including:

- Komar, P.D., and Allan, J.C., 2000: Analyses of extreme waves and water levels on the Pacific Northwest coast, Unpublished Report to the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development, Salem, Oregon. 24pp
- Allan, J.C., and Komar, P.D., 2000: Spatial and temporal variations in the wave climate of the North Pacific. Unpublished Report to the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development, Salem, Oregon, January 2000. 45pp.

Goal 7 Update.

In 2001, DLCD completed an update of Statewide Planning Goal 7 (Natural Hazards). Goal 7 requires local comprehensive plans “To protect life and property from natural disasters and hazards.” This is the first time Goal 7 has been amended since its adoption over 25 years ago. Amendments to the Goal include:

- Refining the list of hazards that local governments must address.
- Requiring local governments to respond to new hazards information within 36 months after such information is “screened” by state and local agencies.
- Requiring local governments to evaluate the risk to people and property from developing in hazard areas and provide the opportunity for citizens to become involved in the evaluation of risk. The new hazards inventory information would then be incorporated into local comprehensive plans, as necessary.
- Requiring that new hazards policies and implementing ordinances be consistent with the following principles: 1) avoid development in high hazards areas where risk cannot be mitigated; and 2) prohibit siting of essential facilities in hazard areas unless the facilities are needed in the area to provide emergency services in a timely manner.

I) Regional Problem Solving.

The OCMP continues to provide staff and financial support to several collaborative initiatives to find solutions to regional challenges. The OCMP is advancing regional collaboration both within the state of Oregon and across its borders with California and Washington. During the review period the OCMP was involved in several programs to solve problems at the regional scale, including:

- *DLCD Regional Problem Solving* - DLCD assisted communities in the Clatsop Plains in completing land use analyses supporting local planning efforts
- *Community Solutions Team Regional Partnerships* - The Community Solutions Teams on the North Coast were involved in a regional partnership program to provide a broad-based regional network approach to growth and development, involving stakeholders from state and local governments, ports, utilities, chambers

of commerce, private sector, watershed councils, tribes, school districts, and others.

- *Coordination with Washington on Federal Consistency and Regional Sand Management* - The OCMP successfully coordinated with the Washington Department of Ecology and the Washington Department of Environmental Quality in developing compatible decisions regarding the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers' determination that the proposed deepening of the Columbia River Federal Navigation Channel, resulting in improved communication and compatible consistency decisions.

The OCMP also continues to participate in interstate efforts to develop a regional approach to sediment management in the Lower Columbia River region. As part of this regional effort, the OCMP is providing support to the Lower Columbia Solutions Group - a bi-state group of local, state, and federal stakeholders interested in and affected by dredge material disposal activities in the Lower Columbia River area. The Solutions Group provides a neutral forum to discuss Lower Columbia issues and includes representatives of both Washington and Oregon Governors' Offices, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, ports on the Lower Columbia River, including Astoria, Portland and Vancouver, the Columbia River Estuary Study Task Force (CREST), and state and local representatives.

- *Pacific Northwest Coastal Ecosystem Regional Study (PNCERS)* - The OCMP is a partner in PNCERS, a research and outreach program that sponsors studies of the nearshore and estuarine ecosystems of the Pacific Coast between the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Cape Mendocino.
- *West Coast Nearshore Rockfish and Habitats* - During the review period, the OCMP participated with California in efforts to plan for regional ecosystem monitoring and west coast nearshore rockfish studies, including collaboration with NOAA on potential research programs.

J) DLCD Coastal Presence.

During the review period, the OCMP has made significant efforts to increase its presence on the coast. The result has been improved coordination with local governments and other state agencies with a presence on the coast (e.g., DOGAMI, OPRD). One of the key aspects of this accomplishment was the establishment of a DLCD office in Newport for the North and South Coast field representatives. This office makes it easier for the field representatives to meet with local governments in their respective regions and for them to participate in such state agency coordination efforts at the Community Solutions Team Regional Partnership. The field representatives provide an important link for DLCD to local governments by assisting on local plan amendments and periodic review work programs, implementing changes to the Oregon

Statewide Planning Goals and associated rules, and technical assistance on a variety of planning issues.

To further improve coordination between the OCMP and local coastal governments, DLCD hosts regular North Coast and South Coast Coastal Network meetings, as well an annual “All Coast” meeting. Attendees include OCMP network agencies, coastal local governments and tribal governments. Topics typically covered at these meetings include information on upcoming grant opportunities and grant application tips, updates on tools and products being developed by the OCMP (e.g, the Coastal Atlas, Goal 5 wetland planning book, etc.), and updates on relevant federal activities.

K) Marine Habitat Rocky Reef Inventories and Habitat Assessments.

The Oregon coast is characterized by thousands of rocks, reefs, and islands that provide essential habitat for living marine resources. Recent years have seen increased pressure on these resources, especially in nearshore subtidal rocky reef areas. A shift toward nearshore fisheries has been influenced greatly by decreases in salmon and groundfish fisheries. Increased fishing pressure has increased the need for data to inform management decisions. In response to this need, the OCMP has partnered with the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to support ongoing habitat surveys and assessments in Oregon’s nearshore marine environment. The surveys and assessments, part of the OCMP’s Rocky Reef Management Strategy, have utilized a variety of tools to analyze nearshore ecosystem structures and biologic assemblages in support of management decisions. Studies included:

- a characterization of Orford Reef rockfish bottom habitat using multibeam bathymetry data,
- a survey of early kelp growth in an ongoing study of kelp-reef areas to understand variability in annual kelp production in southern Oregon,
- analysis and synthesis of data on habitat structure and distribution, the relationship between habitat and species assemblages, the role of larger ocean forcing functions on ecosystem variations observed in reefs, and use-statistics of commercial and recreational users, and
- comparison of finfish habitat preferences on small rocky reef patches near Cape Perpetua using side-scan sonar and a remotely operated vehicle.

V. REVIEW FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management finds that the OCMP is adhering to its approved coastal management program; implementing and enforcing the OCMP in a satisfactory manner; and adhering to the programmatic terms of the NOAA financial assistance awards. The State continues to address national coastal management needs identified in CZMA Section 303 (2) (A) through (K).

A. Columbia River Issues.

There are a number of issues facing the coastal states of Oregon and Washington related to the ongoing maintenance and use of the Columbia River. Oregon placed a comprehensive set of conditions on a recent Corps permit for the dredging of the Columbia River channel. Conditions included setting up an adaptive management process addressing dredging and disposal impacts on various fisheries and sensitive resources and consideration of ecosystem restoration projects. There will be the need, on the part of Oregon, its networked agencies, the regional agencies involved and local governments, to continue to monitor this activity to assure that the conditions are being met. This will mean ongoing monitoring activities as well as periodic studies to assess impacts from the activity. Coupled with this are the decisions regarding the placement of dredge material, including the impact of spoil placement on the beaches of the Oregon and Washington coasts, and associated issues of joint interaction and involvement in a significant corridor of commerce in the US. Pacific northwest. Together these represent a significant challenge for the states, their agencies and the local governments affected. It also represents a significant opportunity for NOS to provide support to our partners in coastal management through organizational, scientific, technological, and, where possible, grant advice and support.

A short list of Columbia River issues include:

- Continued monitoring and assessment of activities related to the dredging of the River channel by the Corps of Engineers.
- Dredge spoil disposal site determinations and the approval of a deep sea disposal site by EPA.
- Littoral cell dynamics north of the River mouth affecting Washington.
- Littoral cell dynamics south of the River mouth affecting Oregon.
- General littoral cell dynamics associated with the mouth of the Columbia River

related to Oregon and Washington.

- Wetland restoration in the Columbia River.
- Fishery impacts of dredged spoil disposal.
- Displacement and relocation of fish hatcheries as a result of Columbia River dredging.
- Navigation issues associated with the Port of Portland (tide, current, etc.).
- Endangered species impacts related to dredging and dredge spoil disposal.
- Experimental spoil placement activities to assess shore re-nourishment and its impact on local fisheries and the environment.

There are organizational venues in place to deal with a number of these issues; the Lower Columbia River Solutions Group focuses on the set of issues at the mouth of the Columbia River and sediment management, the Columbia River Ocean Disposal Task Force, and ongoing interaction between Oregon DLCD and Washington's Department of Ecology, the administering body of the Washington Coastal Management Program, are examples. Likewise, there are regional organizations which are also part of the picture; the Columbia River Estuary Study Taskforce (CREST) and the Lower Columbia River Estuary Program are representative of existing organizations which have capabilities to support decisionmaking in the area. Nevertheless, the set of issues is large. The list of conditions placed on the Columbia River Channel Deepening project alone will require a sustained effort on the part of the State and local agencies to assure that the conditions do get carried out. This could equate to one full time DLCD person, and additional personnel in other State and local agencies, and funding for special studies on water quality or needs for specific permits.

PROGRAM SUGGESTION:

- 1) **DLCD should continue to direct resources to support regional decisionmaking in the lower Columbia River basin and is encouraged to seek sources of additional funds and resources to address the adaptive management requirements of the Lower Columbia River. Consideration of additional resources for CREST to increase their technical capacity to provide support to and participate in the channel deepening and regional sediment management planning should also be considered.**

B. Program Changes.

There have been a number of changes to the OCMP as the program has evolved through

the years. Local governments are involved with routine updates responding to specific needs and periodic updates that are required. The result is that there have been a number of local plan changes over the years. At the State agency level there have been revisions to administrative rules and new policies established over the past few years. DSL has revised the administrative rules for the wetland program. Rules for compensatory wetlands mitigation were strengthened with more plans required, more extensive time frames for the mitigation activity to be in place, and more extensive monitoring. The eligibility for enhancement projects has been broadened by expanding the general authorization process. DSL is also pursuing a modified permit process to simplify permitting in certain “nominal” circumstances. Oregon submitted several comprehensive program change packages containing changes to both State statutes and regulations. OCRM would like to continue this pace of updating the OCMP and looks forward to updating the program change schedule with the State.

PROGRAM SUGGESTION:

- 2) DLCD should continue its efforts to analyze changes to the OCMP and work with OCRM to update its schedule for submission and review for incorporation into the Federally approved OCMP.**

C. Continue Enhancing Littoral Cell Management Efforts.

As noted in Accomplishment H, the OCMP has been very successful in addressing coastal hazards over the past decade. This work has laid a strong foundation to improve local governments’ capabilities to address the impacts of coastal hazards. Continued emphasis needs to be placed on addressing coastal hazards, particularly erosion, to maintain the strength of this component of the OCMP. Specific issues identified during the evaluation include the following:

Addressing Increase in Shore Protection Structures

Pressure by property owners to gain approval for shore protection structures to address erosion continues to be a significant problem along some portions of Oregon’s coast. According to a 2002 report, field surveys show that there are 201 separate shore protection structures along the Oregon coast, covering 1020 individual tax lots and 18.8 miles. In 1998, the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) adopted new rules pertaining to “emergency” shore protection structures. They include a requirement that emergency structures be considered “temporary” unless subsequently approved under “standard” review criteria. In 1999, the legislature transferred the permit authorities of the Department of State Lands (DSL) for the ocean shore to OPRD through a change in state law. As part of the rule making for this legislative change, OPRD adopted new permit application requirements for “standard” shore protection structures that require applicants to supply all the necessary information to effectively evaluate the hazards affecting the property, the feasibility of alternative mitigation techniques and designs, and potential adverse impacts. In its most recent §309 Assessment and Strategy, the OCMP identified that despite these changes, a significant number of shoreline protective

structures are approved under “emergency” rules and that there is some concern about design standards for projects approved under “standard” approval procedures. Continued coordination among DLCD, OPRD and DOGAMI and local governments to help address these issues is needed.

Continued Implementation of Littoral Cell Management Planning

The OCMP has successfully worked with several local governments, including Newport, Netarts/Oceanside, Clatsop Plains, and New River/Bandon, to develop Littoral Cell Management Plans (LCMP) (See Accomplishment H for additional discussion). These efforts have resulted in significant new information, data and decision support tools to aid local governments in addressing the impacts of chronic natural hazards (including erosion and flooding) on an area-wide basis (i.e., littoral cells or subcells). The OCMP’s most recent §309 Assessment and Strategy also identified continued implementation of the LCMP process as a priority. Continued emphasis needs to be placed on ensuring that the final step in the LCMP process, adoption of implementing mechanisms (e.g., local ordinances, coordination agreements, memoranda of understanding) is completed by local governments. This need is particularly challenging, considering Oregon’s current budget climate for state and local governments. The OCMP should seek opportunities to continue to help local governments move towards this critical step in the Littoral Cell Management Planning process. One option might be to see if there are opportunities to coordinate the LCMP process with local government implementation of the recent Goal 7 amendments.

PROGRAM SUGGESTION:

- 3) DLCD should continue to work with partner agencies, such as OPRD, DOGAMI and local governments to develop recommendations for addressing continuing issues with the permitting of shore protection structures and the adoption of LCMP implementation mechanisms by local governments to address the impacts of erosion and other chronic natural hazards.**

D. Ocean Shore Management Plan.

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) has been developing an Ocean Shore Management Plan (OSMP) and the Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). The need for the plan was identified by the Parks and Recreation Commission to provide a framework for decisions. It was noted that there was a of lack of information, analysis, recommendations, goals and objectives regarding the Ocean Shore Recreation Area, the largest single unit in the Oregon Parks System with 230 mile of sandy beach in 54 separate beaches. The HCP effort is directed toward the identification, management and enhancement of snowy plover habitat and is being developed in a tiered approach: 1) the areas for most intense management where nesting and breeding currently occurs; 2) recovery emphasis areas, non-breeding/nesting areas with reserve

areas and potential for expansion of habitat; and, 3) all other sites. Funding for the effort is through ballot measure 66, which provides for 15% of the state lottery revenues to be provided to State Parks.

The first element of the OSMP to be developed will focus on the sandy beaches. OPRD has the responsibility for the dry portion of the beach with direct responsibility for those beaches which are State Parks. The regulatory responsibilities are shared where the beaches fall under local comprehensive plans. OPRD shares regulatory requirements with ODSL and DLCD where there is wet sand. As a part of the effort the rocky shore part of the Ocean Shore Recreation Area will have its current management strategy revisited to determine if it is still current.

PROGRAM SUGGESTION:

- 4) DLCD is encouraged to seek funding to support review and development of the rocky shores component of the OCMP and to seek additional resources, such as a CSC Fellow, to support the overall process.**

E. Training/Communication.

One of the strengths of the OCMP is the training programs and communication linkages that it continues to carry out. It was noted that one indication of the value of the training programs is that though the local governments are literally starving for funding to carry out basic functions, they continue to identify funding for training, particularly in the use of GIS. This need was noted by DLCD, which supported travel of local planners to the Coastal Services Center in Charleston, South Carolina, for training. Another indication is the local attendance at regional meetings and training sessions. Nonetheless there still needs to be ongoing and persistent support from DLCD for training programs and extended communication.

Through interviews during the site visit, several local officials and federal agency representatives noted that they did not know a lot about the program and what it was about. Granted, one local elected official was new to the position and spoke in search of understanding rather than from a lack of support and interest. In like manner a Federal official made the statement to seek more involvement of the OCMP in its efforts and in search of generating a greater tie to DLCD and the OCMP on a more regular and ongoing basis. The point is made here that effort needs to be extended in communicating with partners at all levels.

PROGRAM SUGGESTION:

- 5) DLCD should continue its stress on training, increased communication with Federal and local partners, and in the provision of supportive intervention in behalf of its regional partners.**

F. Technical Assistance.

The Oregon Coastal Atlas is a major accomplishment for the OCMP (see Accomplishment A) but it is still in the very early stages of implementation. To enhance the success of the Coastal Atlas, ongoing technical assistance to local governments and other users is essential to ensure that users are aware that the Atlas exists and have the skills and training needed to get the most out of the Atlas and use it as part of their permitting and planning activities. With extremely tight budgets at the state and local levels, local coastal governments are challenged with a significant lack of resources, both in terms of funding and staff. This situation reinforces the need to provide them with the capability to use tools such as the Coastal Atlas to their best advantage. DLCD has already made some first steps towards this by providing information on the Coastal Atlas at Coastal Network meetings and other forums. Examples of technical assistance that can be offered include workshops with local governments, user needs assessments to ensure that the Atlas and other tools continue to meet local governments needs and to assess their impact on local governments' permitting and planning capabilities. DLCD's partners on the Coastal Atlas include Oregon State University, DOGAMI, and EcoTrust. DLCD is encouraged to continue to work with these partners and identify additional ones that can help identify and undertake technical assistance activities.

PROGRAM SUGGESTION:

- 6) DLCD and its partners should assure that resources are available to ensure the continuity of existing programs such as the Coastal Atlas, expand the Coastal Atlas Advisory Board to have a local representation, and undertake a program of technical assistance activities for the Oregon Coastal Atlas in order to: (a) ensure that potential users are aware of its existence and how it helps improve decision-making; (b) provide local governments and other users with the training and resources they need to use the Atlas most effectively; and (c) get feedback on the effectiveness of the Atlas for future improvements to it.**

G. The Oregon Plan.

Declining salmonid populations and the impacts of land use upon their habitat continues to be a very important issue in Oregon. The Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds established under Governor Kitzhaber is still in effect. The Oregon Plan, originally endorsed and funded by the state legislature in 1997, outlines the State's strategy to restore salmon and their habitats in the face of Endangered Species Act listings. During the previous evaluation, efforts under the Oregon Plan were discussed extensively and several issues related to salmon recovery were identified. These included (1) the need for enhanced involvement in by local governments in salmon recovery activities being planned through watershed councils; (2) the need for ecological expertise within DLCD to enhance the agency's capability to work with all levels of government to integrate water quality and habitat restoration and protection measures into the Land Use

Planning program in order to meet Oregon Plan and ESA requirements; and (3) evaluate the status and effectiveness of local implementation of Goal 5 (Open Spaces, Scenic and Historic Areas and Natural Resources) and Goal 17 (Coastal Shorelands) in protecting wetland and riparian habitats important to salmon recovery.

The OCMP has made some efforts to address these needs during the evaluation period. These include, among other things:

- active participation in various Oregon Plan work groups;
- establishment of a Goal 5 work group within DLCD;
- providing support through its grant programs for local governments to revise their local plans to be consistent with the Goal 5 rules; and,
- conducting a survey to evaluate the role of land use planning and growth management programs in salmon recovery. Recipients included local governments, tribes, interest groups, watershed councils, and state and local officials.

In the shadow of Measure 7, which limits the State's taxing abilities, declining state and local budgets, the success of efforts to improve the capability of local governments to participate in salmon recovery has been limited. More specifically, local governments have been reluctant to adopt riparian protection programs, despite the funding and technical assistance provided by the DLCD and DSL. One of the challenges is that National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) 4(d) rules that pertain to development in urban areas have been viewed as a roadblock by many local governments to the adoption of local riparian protection programs. Some of the issues cited include the high threshold for meeting the rule and the lack of technical, legal and financial capability by local governments to integrate restoration of riparian areas into local development regulations.

Despite these challenges, it is essential that DLCD take a leadership role in ensuring that the Oregon's Statewide Planning Program is equipped to address the impacts of land use on declining salmon populations. Several of the Statewide Planning Goals address issues related to salmon recovery, including Goals 5, 6 (Air, Water and Land Resources), 16 (Estuarine Resources), and 17. However, the natural resource protection provisions of these Goals are not aggregated or focused on a watershed landscape perspective, and do not provide consideration of watershed-scale events. This lack of focus may prevent the Statewide Planning Program from directly addressing protection of salmonids or other natural resources.

In addition to examining ways to strengthen the capability of the OCMP to effectively address salmon protection and recovery through changes to the Statewide Planning Goals and associated rules, there are also opportunities to establish partnerships to enhance local government capability to meet salmon protection requirements. The last evaluation noted that

the OCMP should work with local governments to enhance their involvement with salmon recovery activities being planned through watershed councils. The primary financial support for watershed councils undertaking salmon protection and recovery efforts is the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB). OWEB administers a competitive grant program that annually underwrites \$20 million in watershed protection and restoration actions across Oregon and an additional \$5 million annually to conduct research and monitoring and conduct technical assistance that supports watershed restoration and protection. OWEB's responsibilities also include collecting data about watershed conditions throughout Oregon, monitoring the effectiveness of watershed restoration projects funded by OWEB, and reporting on the progress of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds in restoring watershed conditions.

Given OWEB's unique role in supporting and evaluating watershed restoration and protection efforts in Oregon, there is an opportunity for a partnership between DLCD and OWEB to promote better coordination between watershed council efforts and local governments. This partnership could include:

- outreach to coastal watershed councils regarding the needs of coastal local governments;
- working with watershed councils to educate planning commissions and local elected and appointed officials about the hydrologic effects of land development and measures to minimize or eliminate them;
- ensuring that OWEB's process to develop acquisition and restoration priorities for its grants program is consistent with local plans and links to local planning processes along the coast; and,
- greater involvement by the OCMP in OWEB's monitoring and evaluation guidelines.

PROGRAM SUGGESTION:

- 7) DLCD should develop a partnership with OWEB and other relevant state and local agencies to improve the linkage between watershed council efforts and local coastal governments to help improve their capability to address salmon recovery and protection through local planning.**

H. Oregon Coastal Conservation and Development Commission Evaluation Project and the Oregon Coastal Management Program.

The forerunner of the DLCD was the Oregon Coastal Conservation and Development Commission (OCCDC), which spearheaded the development of the OCMP in the early 1970's.

As part of the process the OCCDC developed a report which indicated the intent of the State in developing the program and the expectations for performance by the program. DLCD is in the process of using the original statement of expectations as a test to see what the OCMP has accomplished in its twenty-five year history. As a part of this effort, it is recognized that one of the ongoing records of the OCMP is contained in the periodic evaluations which represent a thread of review from 1978, the year after program approval, to the present. Moreover, opportunities exist to question early participants working with and through the OCMP about their view of programmatic impact relative to the initial intent.

PROGRAM SUGGESTION:

- 8) DLCD is encouraged to persist in the Oregon Coastal Conservation and Development Commission Evaluation Project, seeking support from OCRM where possible. DLCD is also encouraged to develop a comprehensive performance measurement system that is compatible with NOAA efforts.**

I. Rural Development Issues.

Although most communities on Oregon's coast have small permanent populations, local governments are dealing with a unique set of development pressures and growth issues. During the review period several small coastal communities have experienced issues such as the demands of increased tourist uses, expanding single family home development outside of urban growth boundaries, transportation corridor maintenance and development, and lack of infrastructure. Small local communities are being challenged to the limit of their capabilities to provide services as land previously zoned for non-resource use becomes developed with new roads to access housing creating, at a minimum, issues of storm runoff, increased septic field development due to lack of municipal capabilities which creates an increased burden on the land to purify waste, and increased pressure for electrical facilities to support housing and growing commercial development. SB 2849 allows counties to create rural development zones and requires that some area be so designated. At the coast this equates to the designation of areas for rural development around or near Highway 101, essentially increasing the use and further taxing the capabilities of on the only road that traverses the Oregon coast. The issues are such that a concerted effort on the part of the network of OCMP agencies needs to support the local communities as they grapple with the wide set of issues.

PROGRAM SUGGESTION:

- 9) DLCD is encouraged to work with DEQ to develop joint programs to address rural coastal development and infrastructural concerns.**

J. Coastal Economics.

Coupled with the rural development issues discussed above is the changing economy of the Oregon coast, with a concurrent change from traditional water dependent uses to new uses and demands. Indicative of this trend is the revision to waterfront zoning in Astoria, water dependent zoning in North Bend, and the development along Highway 101. Housing market demand in and around the larger coastal communities is driving housing costs beyond the reach of the tourist and service industry employees who work to support the very economy that is driving them from being in close proximity to their work. The economic changes have acted to decrease the demand for water dependent shorelands and increased pressures to develop vacant shorelands for non-water dependent uses and water enhanced uses. Given the situation it would seem timely to reevaluate waterfront development issues with the local communities relative to new approaches to land use and development.

K. Marine Managed Areas.

Oregon has made significant progress in analyzing the issue of marine reserves through DLCD's Ocean Management Program under Goal 19. An initial assessment of marine managed areas and the applicability to Oregon resulted in recommendations regarding steps that need to be taken in the future. It can be anticipated that in the next several years, Oregon will continue to work with appropriate parties, develop management tools, involve the public in the process, and respond to direction from the Governor's office regarding these areas.

VI. CONCLUSION

Based on OCRM's review of the federally approved Oregon Coastal Management Program and the criteria at 15 CFR Part 923, Subpart 1, I find that the State of Oregon is adhering to its federally approved coastal zone management program. Further advances in coastal management implementation will occur as the State addresses the necessary action and program suggestions contained herein.

These evaluation findings contain nine (9) Recommendations all of which are program suggestions that the State should address before the next regularly scheduled program evaluation, but which are not mandatory.

This is a programmatic evaluation of the OCMP that may have implications regarding the State's financial assistance award(s). However, it does not make any judgments on, or replace any financial audit(s) related to, the allocability of any costs incurred.

Date

Eldon Hout, Director

APPENDIX A
OREGON COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
312 EVALUATION

PERSONS CONTACTED DURING THE EVALUATION

Department of Land Conservation and Development:

Nan Evans	Interim Director
Ann Beier	Manager, Planning Services Division;
Rob Hallyburton	Manager, Community Services Division
Bob Bailey	Interim Manager, Ocean and Coastal Services Division
Don Oswalt	Coastal Coordinator
Sandi Larsen	Federal and Local Grants Coordination
Christine Valentine	Natural Hazards and Floodplains Specialist
Paul Klarin	Coastal Hazards Coordinator
Tanya Haddad	Coastal Atlas Developer
Randy Dana	Coastal GIS Coordinator
Jeff Weber	Special Projects
Dave Perry	South Coast Field Representative
Laren Woolley	North Coast Field Representative

Other State Agency Representatives:

Tom Byler	Governor's Office
Mike Currier	Director of State Parks and Recreation
Kathy Schutt	State Parks and Recreation
Steve Williams	State Parks and Recreation
Ken Bierly	Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
Ann Hanus	Director Department of State Lands (DSL)
Jeff Kroft	Policy Development Specialist,DSL
Laurie Warner	Field Operations DSL
Janet Moreland	Wetlands DSL
Vickie Connell	Interim Director Department of Geology and Mineral Industry (D OGAMI)
John Hoffmeister	DOGAMI
Jon Allen	DOGAMI
Robin Roberts	Community Solutions Teams
Norm Rauscher	Oregon Department of Transportation

Federal Agency Representatives:

Jeff Lockwood	NOAA Marine Fisheries
Rosemary Furfey	NOAA Marine Fisheries
Cathy Tortorici	NOAA Marine Fisheries
Martin Hudson	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Taunja Berquam	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Doris McKillip	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Bob Willis	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Marci Cook	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Susan Brody	National Policy Consensus Center, P.S.U.
Matt Van Ess	Director, Columbia River Estuary Study Taskforce (CREST)
Allan Whiting	Wetlands Coordinator, CREST
Christy McDonough	Coastal Estuarine Planner, CREST
Roy Lowe	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Coastal Refuges Office

Local Government Representatives:

Todd Scott	Astoria Economic Development Director
Mitch Mitchum,	Astoria Director of Public Works, and
Helen Westbrook	Chair, Clatsop County Commission,
Lylla Gaebel	Deputy Chair, Clatsop County Commission,
Debra Kraske	Assistant County Administrator, Clatsop County
Patrick Westgaard	Warrenton Planner
Onno Husing	Director, Oregon Coastal Zone Management Association
Sandy Young	Florence Community Development Director
Tom Kartrude	Florence Port Director

Other participants

Scott McMullen	Chairman, Oregon Fisherman's Cable Committee
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APPENDIX B

OREGON COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM 312 EVALUATION

PERSONS ATTENDING THE PUBLIC MEETING

The Public Meeting for the Oregon evaluation was held on Wednesday, August 6, 2003, at 7:00 pm, in the Cannon Beach City Hall Council Chambers, 163 E. Gower Street, Cannon Beach, Oregon.

Attendees:	Tom Oxanag	Haystack Rock Interpretive Program
	Gretel Oxwang	Haystack Rock Interpretive Program

APPENDIX C
OREGON COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
312 EVALUATION

WRITTEN COMMENTS RECEIVED

No written comments were received.

APPENDIX D
OREGON COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
312 EVALUATION

STATE RESPONSE TO THE PREVIOUS FINDINGS

RECOMMENDATION 1: PROGRAM SUGGESTION: In order to enhance local government involvement with salmon recovery activities being planned through the watershed councils, the OCMP is encouraged to pursue a strategy for facilitating stronger connections and capacity for action between these entities and federal and state agencies, with necessary financial support successfully obtained from federal (EPA, NMFS, NOS) or state (OWEB) sources.

RESPONSE: This has been carried out.

RECOMMENDATION 2: PROGRAM SUGGESTION: In order to enhance DLCD's capacity for working at all levels of government to integrate water quality and habitat restoration and protection measures with the Land Use Planning program in order to implement the Oregon Plan and meet Endangered Species Act requirements, the OCMP is encouraged to explore various options for obtaining institutional ecological expertise.

RESPONSE: This was done.

RECOMMENDATION 3: PROGRAM SUGGESTION: DLCD should continue to work closely with DSL to ensure that: (a) systematic compliance field monitoring of wetland regulatory permits continues to occur; (b) both field monitoring and tracked enforcement results are shared with OCMP and with NOAA on an annual basis to ensure ongoing monitoring of programmatic effectiveness; and, (c) opportunities for outreach and education to address patterns of noncompliance are identified and pursued.

RESPONSE: This was done.

RECOMMENDATION 4: PROGRAM SUGGESTION: The OCMP should work with DSL to evaluate the status and effectiveness of local implementation of Goal 5 and Goal 17 in protecting wetland and riparian habitats important to salmon recovery, beginning with an assessment of the resource inventory process.

RESPONSE: This was done.

RECOMMENDATION 5: PROGRAM SUGGESTION: The OCMP is encouraged to devise a strategy for documenting examples of the value and effect of outcomes brought about as a result of the program, and to identify opportunities such as the upcoming coastal summit forum to profile the results of such analysis.

RESPONSE: This was done.

RECOMMENDATION 6: PROGRAM SUGGESTION: The OCMP should move ahead to convene a working group to examine possible organizational structures and implementation options for an Oregon Coastal Conservancy, and use the upcoming summit as a forum to present its recommendations.

RESPONSE: This is being done.

RECOMMENDATION 7: PROGRAM SUGGESTION: DLCD should work with the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, and other agencies to conduct a series of joint workshops along the coast to convey information both efficiently and consistently in order to improve the ability of local governments to effectively management (sic) development in potentially hazardous areas.

RESPONSE: This was done.

RECOMMENDATION 8: PROGRAM SUGGESTION: The OCMP should work with OCRM to: (1) develop an annual program change submittal schedule; and, (2) ensure that submittal procedures and the format for the analyses of program change submissions to be used conform to the program change guidance revised in July 1996..

RESPONSE: This continues to be done.

APPENDIX E

OREGON COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

312 EVALUATION

TABLE OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Evaluation Recommendations For: Oregon

Evaluation Findings Issued: (Date)

Number/Type of Recommendation		Recommendation Text	Required Date
Number	1	DLCD should continue to direct resources to support regional decisionmaking in the lower Columbia River basin and is encouraged to seek sources of additional funds and resources to address the adaptive management requirements of the Lower Columbia River. Consideration of additional resources for CREST to increase their technical capacity to provide support to and participate in the channel deepening and regional sediment management planning should also be considered.	
Necessary Action			
Program Suggestion	X		
Number	2	DLCD should continue its efforts to analyze changes to the OCMP and work with OCRM to update its schedule for submission and review for incorporation into the Federally approved OCMP.	
Necessary Action			
Program Suggestion	X		
Number	3	DLCD should continue to work with partner agencies, such as OPRD, DOGAMI and local governments to develop recommendations for addressing continuing issues with the permitting of shore protection structures and the adoption of LCMP implementation mechanisms by local governments to address the impacts of erosion and other chronic natural hazards.	
Necessary Action			
Program Suggestion	X		
Number	4	DLCD is encouraged to seek funding to support review and development of the rocky shores component of the OCMP and to seek additional resources, such as a CSC Fellow, to support the overall process.	
Necessary Action			
Program Suggestion	X		

Number	5	DLCD should continue its stress on training, increased communication with Federal and local partners, and in the provision of supportive intervention in behalf of its regional partners.	
Necessary Action			
Program Suggestion	X		
Number	6	DLCD and its partners should assure that resources are available to ensure the continuity of existing programs such as the Coastal Atlas, expand the Coastal Atlas Advisory Board to have a local representation, and undertake a program of technical assistance activities for the Oregon Coastal Atlas in order to: (a) ensure that potential users are aware of its existence and how it helps improve decision-making; (b) provide local governments and other users with the training and resources they need to use the Atlas most effectively; and (c) get feedback on the effectiveness of the Atlas for future improvements to it.	
Necessary Action			
Program Suggestion	X		
Number	7	DLCD should develop a partnership with OWEB and other relevant state and local agencies to improve the linkage between watershed council efforts and local coastal governments to help improve their capability to address salmon recovery and protection through local planning.	
Necessary Action			
Program Suggestion	X		
Number	8	DLCD is encouraged to persist in the Oregon Coastal Conservation and Development Commission Evaluation Project, seeking support from OCRM where possible. DLCD is also encouraged to develop a comprehensive performance measurement system that is compatible with NOAA efforts.	
Necessary Action			
Program Suggestion	X		
Number	9	DLCD is encouraged to work with DEQ to develop joint programs to address rural coastal development and infrastructural concerns.	
Necessary Action			
Program Suggestion	X		